

Childhood Cancer Survivor Study(CCSS)

U24 CA055727

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Childhood Cancer Survivor Study (CCSS)

Background (U24 CA55727)

- Retrospectively ascertained cohort with ongoing, longitudinal follow-up of survivors of pediatric and adolescent cancer diagnosed between 1970-1999; < 21 years old, English or Spanish speaking; Leukemia, lymphoma, CNS, Wilms, NBL, soft-tissue and bone sarcoma
- 37,593 eligible 5- year survivors (evaluable for late mortality studies); 25,664 participants; 14,361 (diagnosed 1970-86); 11,303 (1987-99); 5059 sibling controls
- Data collection: detailed treatment including RT organ-based dosimetry; Biospecimens - germline DNA; SMN somatic tissue; **Open resource**
- Self-reported health/psychosocial outcomes and risk factors collected at baseline and on six longitudinal follow-up surveys
- 367 Publications >700 Investigators, 80 trainees

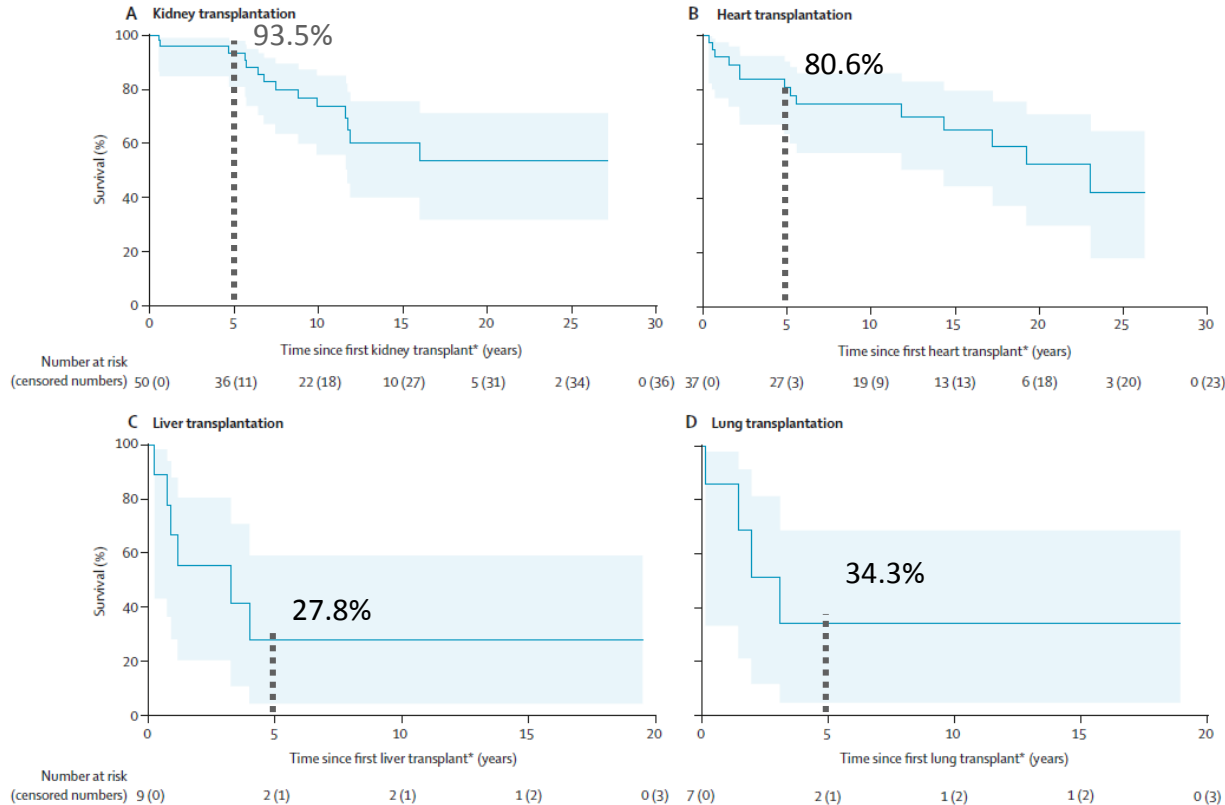
CCSS Impact on Late Effects Guidelines

Exposure Type	Number of COG Late Effect Guidelines Informed by CCSS Publications	Number of CCSS References	
		Version 4.0	Version 5.0
Chemotherapy	15/33 (45%)	8	23
Radiation	31/54 (57%)	47	62
Surgery	8/36 (22%)	3	16
Any Cancer Experience	6/6 (100%)	18	33
Blood/Serum Products	1/3 (33%)	1	1
Cancer Screening Guidelines	3/9 (33%)	5	5
TOTAL	64/141 (45%)	82	140

- 140 total references to CCSS publications
- 45% of **COG Guidelines** informed by CCSS publications
 - Radiation (57% informed by CCSS publications) and Cancer Experience late effects (100%) most impacted
- **International Guideline Harmonization Group** Surveillance Recommendations (28 total refs. in 6 manuscripts)

Breast Cancer, Lancet Oncology 2013 (3 refs.)	Male Gonadotoxicity, Lancet Oncology 2017 (6 refs)
Cardiomyopathy, Lancet Oncology 2015 (7 refs)	Ototoxicity, Lancet Oncology 2019 (1 Ref)
Ovarian Insufficiency, JCO 2016 (6 refs)	Thyroid Cancer, Cancer Treatment Revs., 2018 (5 refs.)

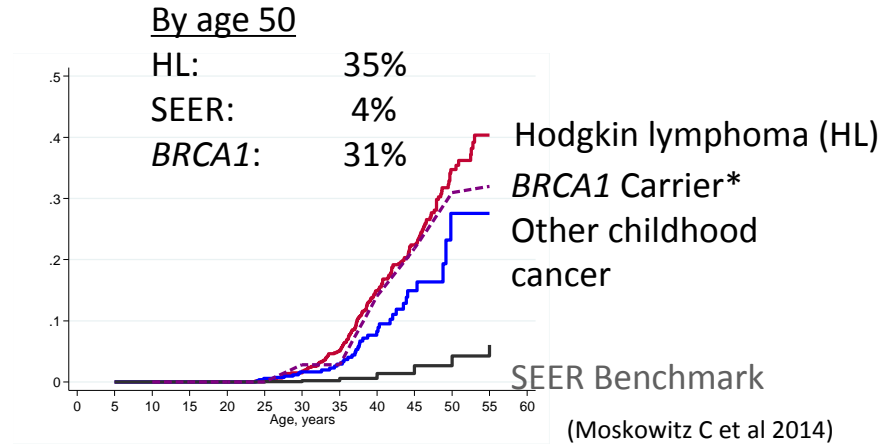
Overall Survival after Solid Organ Transplantation



Solid organ transplantation is uncommon.

However, transplantation should be considered for 5-year survivors with severe end-organ kidney and heart failure.

Breast Cancer Following Treatment for Childhood Cancer

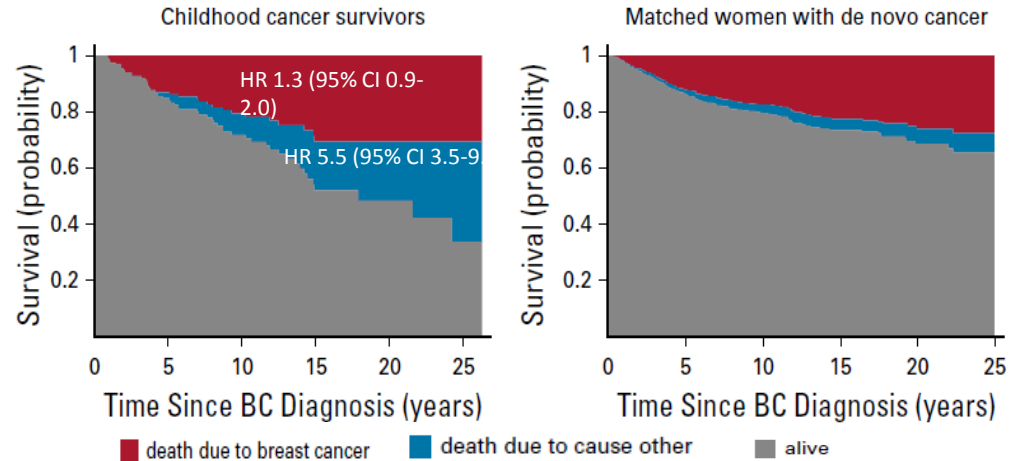
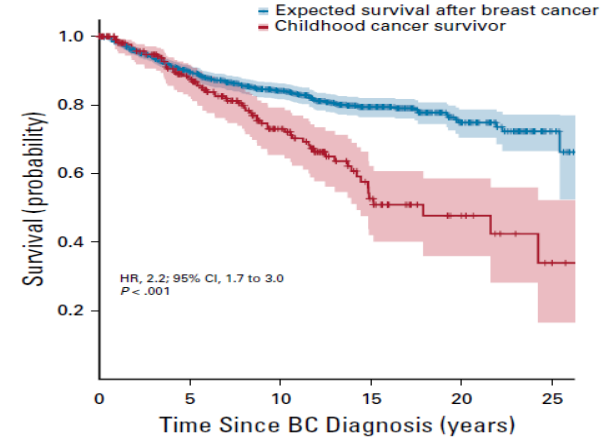


- Increased risk similar to BRCA1 carrier (Moskowitz C et al 2014)
- Novel identification of increased risk (4 fold) with anthracycline or alkylator exposure (Henderson TO et al, 2016)
- Anthracycline increases risk with XRT dose-
 - Nested case control 271 women with subsequent breast cancer
 - Odds ratio for breast cancer increased with cumulative anthracycline dose: OR per $100\text{mg/m}^2 = 1.23$ (95% CI 1.09-1.3) (Veiga LH et al, JAMA Pediatr, 2019)

Breast RT Dose	Anthracyclines	
	No	Yes
	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
0 - <1Gy	1.0	1.0
1 - <10Gy	2.1 (0.9-4.8)	3.7 (1.4-10.3)
10+ Gy	9.6 (4.4-20.7)	19.1 (7.6-48.0)

Survival After Breast Cancer as SMN

- 278 survivors with breast cancer; Compared to matched control (SEER) with de novo breast cancer
- Overall survival at 10 years - Childhood Cancer survivors 73% (65-80%); SEER 88% (82-92%)
- Increased mortality after breast cancer is largely attributable to the burden of comorbidity
- Risk reducing interventions are needed.



Moskowitz CS et al, J Clin Oncol 2019

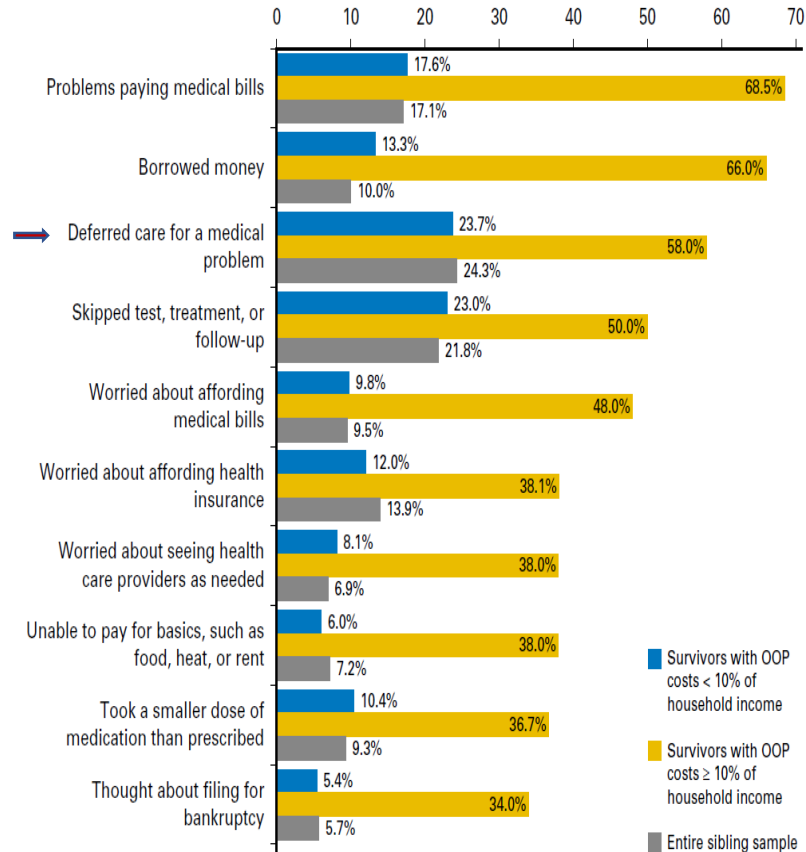
Anthracycline Dose Equivalence Ratios for Late-Onset Cardiotoxicity

- Assumption: Established risk for anthracycline hematologic toxicity is equivalent to risk for late-onset cardiotoxicity
- International collaboration: >29,000 survivors (CCSS, Dutch LATER, SJLIFE)
- Median follow-up of 20 years; 399 cases of cardiomyopathy

	Dose Ratio	95% CI
Daunorubicin	0.6	(0.4-1.0)
Epirubicin	0.8	(0.5-2.8)
Mitoxantrone	10.5	(6.2-19.1)

**Daunorubicin associated with decreased risk for cardiomyopathy compare to Doxorubicin.
Mitoxantrone risk for cardiotoxicity has been significantly underestimated.**

Psychosocial & Cognitive Outcomes



- Financial Toxicity:** Survivors more likely to have out of pocket costs >10% of income, which is associated with deferred care, skipping treatment follow-up
 J Clin Oncol, 2017
- Increased risk for underinsurance and “job-lock”**
 JAMA Intern Med, 2017; JAMA Onc, 2018
- First comprehensive assessment of QOL and psychosocial outcomes two- to three-decades following childhood cancer**
 Cancer Epi Bio Prev, 2008
- Neurocognitive impairment in survivors of CNS and certain non-CNS tumors**
 JNCI, 2010; Neuropsych, 2009
- ALL Survivors without CNS RT remain at risk for cognitive dysfunction**
 Lancet Psych, 2016

Resource for Genetic Investigation

Genome Wide Association Studies

- Genetic variants associated with therapy-related late effects
- 5,739 survivors genotyped
- Collaboration with Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics (Morton/Chanock)
- 22 ongoing analyses

Next-generation Sequencing

- Whole Exome: 5,451 survivors (Morton/Chanock DCEG)
Priority: genes associated with radiation sensitivity and cancer predisposition
- Whole Genome (30X) + Whole Exome (100X): 2,900 survivors (SJCRH)

>8,000 survivors sequenced and available as a resource during 2020

Ongoing GWAS studies for Non-malignant Outcomes: Response to RFP

Primary Outcome	PI/Institution	Publication Status
Myocardial Infarction	Morrison/Univ. Texas Health Science Center	Analysis Underway
Stroke	Morrison/Univ. Texas Health Science Center Bowers/Univ. Texas Southwestern	Analysis Underway
Diabetes Mellitus	Lupo/Baylor College of Medicine	Analysis Underway; Abstract Submitted to NASLCCC
Cardiomyopathy Simulation Model	Yeh/Boston Children’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School	RO1 Funded; Analysis Underway
Tinnitus	Dolan/University of Chicago	Manuscript Submitted
Intestinal Obstruction	Madenci/Boston Children’s Hospital	Analysis Complete
Anthracycline Cardiomyopathy	Bhatia/University of Alabama Birmingham	Analysis Underway
iPSC-Cardiomyocyte RNAseq Identified Genes and Cardiomyopathy	Reyes/MD Anderson	Analysis Underway
Genetic Polymorphisms in Cyclophosphamide Exposed Survivors	Rotz/Cleveland Clinic	Analysis Underway
Genetic Susceptibility to Neurocognitive Impairment Secondary to Childhood Cancer Treatment	Scheurer/Baylor College of Medicine	Analysis Underway
Genome-wide Investigation of Dyslipidemia and Hypertension	Pluimakers/ Princess Maxima Centre	Analysis Underway
Genetic Risk Prediction Profiles for Fracture Among Childhood Cancer Survivors	Im/University of Alberta	Manuscript Submitted
Developing a Clinical and Genetic Risk Prediction Model for Diabetes Mellitus among Survivors of Childhood Cancer	Lupo/Baylor College of Medicine	Analysis Underway
<u>Genetic Determinants of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Pediatric Cancer Survivors.</u>	Recklitis/Dana Farber Cancer Institute	Analysis Complete
<u>GWAS of Cisplatin Induced and Non-Cisplatin Induced Hearing Loss.</u>	Dolan/University of Chicago	Manuscript Submitted
GWAS of Hypertension in Adult Survivors of Childhood Cancer	Pierzynski/ SJCRH	Analysis Complete
A Genome-Wide Association Study for Frailty in Adult		Analysis Underway

Randomized Controlled Intervention Trials

ECHOS

- Doubled rate of echocardiography screening with risk-based counsel



- Improved rate of mammography through brief motivational interview



- Doubled skin cancer screening (physician and self-exam)
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EQ=AL

- Remote delivery of diet and physical activity for obesity



- Smartphone-based activation to improve breast MRI screening



- Improve diagnosis and treatment of traditional CVRFs
- **mHealth**

New Opportunities

- Evaluate physiologic/neurocognitive aging and underlying mechanism of accelerated aging in the cohort (and compared to siblings) using in-home direct assessment of a subset of survivors
- Enhance the resource to better facilitate conduct of Health Services research
- Continue to facilitate studies utilizing genomic data from cohort, and expanding capability for data sharing for collaboration with other cohorts
- Promote precision prevention by developing clinical risk prediction tools
- Establish a cloud-based data sharing platform that would make all CCSS data, both clinical and genomic, readily available to all investigators
- Expansion of intervention studies portfolio including using mHealth approaches
- Initiate the CCSS Vanguard Cohort: a process of identification, enrollment and follow-up of survivors diagnosed 2000-2020 who received novel therapies as part of standard therapy or protocols, for future expansion of the CCSS resource

Budget – U24 Childhood Cancer Survivor Study

Year	Direct Costs
23	\$2,489,225
24	\$2,924,246
25	\$2,871,648
26	\$2,543,854
27*	\$2,582,212
Total	\$13,411,185

- Requesting \$13,411,185 (direct costs) and \$300,000(direct costs) to be used to fund additional data collection to support the development of a plan for future cohort expansion

Plan for Continuation of CCSS

- Request approval to reissue a letter RFA for 5 years of funding at \$2.74 million/year for a total of \$13.7 million (direct costs)
- Co-sponsorship from DCCPS, DCEG, DCP
- Additional Evaluation Criteria to include:
 - Expand the use of the cohort particularly in new areas such as neurocognitive/physiologic aging, mechanisms of aging, and health services research
 - Develop, implement and test clinical models for precision prevention
 - Facilitate and stimulate research on genomic and clinical data from CCSS
 - Develop plan for investigators to access genomic/clinical data and evaluate ease of access; Develop “fast track” for investigators using CCSS for grant submission
 - Continue to develop and support intervention studies utilizing new approaches
 - Provide a strategic plan and required data collection that would be necessary to assemble a new cohort in the current era of newer therapies



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